

MILITIA THREATENED TO QUIET HENNESSY

He Calls Rubino a Disreputable
Lawyer and Witnesses
Crooks.

OSBORNE CAN'T QUELL HIM

Ex-Commissioner Asks About
Overnight Change in a
Supreme Court.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—John A. Hennessy, who was superceded by James W. Osborne as special State graft investigator, continued the proceedings before Commissioner Osborne today by continually interrupting the commissioner until he was told that if he did not sit down the police or the militia would be summoned to keep him quiet.

Commissioner Osborne had announced that he would permit some evidence to go into the record because Mr. Carlisle was not on trial before him, pointing out that if Mr. Carlisle were on trial the evidence, which related to the acts of the former Highway Commissioner in approving tests made of asphalt, would not be admitted.

"I would like to know from you, now that you have said that there are no charges against Mr. Carlisle, just what the position of Mr. Carlisle is," shouted Hennessy, rising.

"I am not going to sit here and tell you anything about any position of Mr. Carlisle," shot back Osborne.

"I want to know," began Hennessy again.

"You are out of order," shouted Osborne.

Hennessy said he was in dark.

"I don't purpose to be out of order. I want to know if you are trying the Warner-Quinn charges against John Hennessy and Mr. Carlisle. I propose that the charges shall be tried by you," he said.

Osborne at this point instructed Henry A. Rubino, counsel for the Warner-Quinn Asphalt Company, to continue his cross-examination of Patrick R. Quinn.

But Hennessy, standing against the rail beneath Osborne, insisted upon an answer.

"I am not trying you or anybody else," replied Osborne.

"You haven't made yourself clear," yelled Hennessy.

"I will try," said Osborne, explaining that he was trying to investigate the Highway Department and incidentally charges against Hennessy and Carlisle.

Hennessy then wanted to know whether or not Osborne proposed to have the Warner-Quinn company produce evidence in support of the charges, to which Osborne replied that he (Hennessy) might produce anything he liked.

"If they make charges in which they say they are ready to prove," began Hennessy, rising again.

"Don't you know now?" inquired Osborne with something like a sneer.

"No," said Hennessy.

"Then I can't make myself clear," replied Osborne.

"I want to let that go out to the public," said Hennessy, "and let them find out where we are."

"I think I have made myself clear," Osborne again said.

"You have not, and you are intelligent enough to make it clear if you want to and I don't propose to have a couple of crooks with a disreputable lawyer make charges here," he asserted.

"I can't allow this," said Osborne.

Rubino scowled at Hennessy and said he was not going to submit to being called a crook and a liar.

"We can get the record of this gentleman," said Hennessy, answering Rubino.

"And if you can compare with it you can wonder," replied Rubino.

Osborne tried to work order out of the furor, but Hennessy shouted above the others.

"Why did the change take place overnight in one of the Supreme courts? If you want any opinion of this man you can get it from Justice Erlanger of the Supreme Court."

"Please sit down. Now if you have a drop of gentlemanly blood in you you will please sit down," urged Osborne.

"I have," replied Hennessy, still standing.

"Please keep quiet, and if I cannot do any other way I will ask the Governor to provide me with some part of the militia or the police, because I am going to have some sort of order here."

Quinn was still on the stand when the inquiry was adjourned until next Tuesday morning.

In discussing Hennessy's references to him, Rubino said:

"When Mr. Hennessy is under oath and he and his checkbooks are under investigation, he will be able to make all his explanations."

HENNESSY ASKS GLYNN TO ACT

Wants "Real Investigation" of Asphalt Graft Charges.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—John A. Hennessy demanded of Gov. Glynn by letter to-night that he direct Commissioner Osborne to take up forthwith the accusations made by the Warner-Quinn Company that Hennessy and ex-Gov. Sulzer received money from George H. McGuire and to empower Osborne "to make this investigation a real and not a sham investigation."

The letter will be turned over to Gov. Glynn when he returns to Albany tomorrow or Saturday.

"About a week ago," Hennessy's letter reads, "you made public charges by a certain Henry A. Rubino, reflecting on my integrity while I was acting in a confidential capacity for the State of New York. These charges were not sworn to by any one and it seemed incredible that you should have made them public instead

of sending them to a Grand Jury, where all the facts shall be obtained.

"Over night a sudden switch took place in the attitude of your investigator and today he announced that he was not investigating individuals, nor was he investigating the charges either against Mr. Carlisle or against myself, but that he was conducting an inquiry generally into the Highway Department and that incidentally I would figure in it.

"This inquiry should be so conducted that everybody testifying falsely may be held for perjury and you should make it clear that you will follow this case to the end, wherever it may lead."

**INSANE ALIEN STABS
ELLIS ISLAND GUARD**

Brother of Madman Joins in
Fracas and Chews In-
spectors' Finger.

Sarkis Ischak, a Syrian, 35 years old, stocky and muscular and with no apparent physical blemish, arrived last week by the White Star liner Oceanic from Southampton, with his brother, Youssef, three years younger. Sarkis seemed to the Marine Hospital surgeon to be not quite right mentally and he and his brother were held for further medical inspection. The brothers were in line on the way to the surgeon yesterday when Sarkis took a clasp knife from his pocket and opening it made motions as if he were about to stab himself.

There were many immigrants in the line and they became disturbed. Sarkis held the knife above his head and gave vent to cries that attracted the attention of the line, which soon broke. Youssef tried to calm his brother and two aged Jews made an effort to assist him.

Sarkis acted like a madman, knocking both the Jews down and shoving his brother away. Attendants ran to the place and Vincent E. Stowe, formerly a guard in the Federal prison at Atlanta, who is six feet tall and strong, tackled Sarkis. They rolled on the floor, Stowe making a vain effort to get the knife.

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RICHARD M. MURD, President
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Inspector Edward J. Lapointe started to hold Sarkis when Youssef jumped at him. Lapointe was bitten on the ear and his left thumb was chewed almost off by the infuriated Youssef before other attendants came to his aid.

Meanwhile Sarkis had stabbed Stowe, cutting the former's artery. Stowe, cutting the knife from Sarkis after receiving the wound, and other immigration employees, including Sarkis, taking him to the psychopathic ward.

Stowe did not know how badly hurt he was and refused to get in a stretcher until he was taken to the hospital ward. Swift work by the surgeons saved his life. It was said that Stowe probably would live.

Just after the assault on Stowe the immigration authorities asked the office of District Attorney Whitman as to jurisdiction in the case. Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy went to the island and it was decided that the local law would apply. Detectives McNaught and Landree went to Ellis Island and arrested Sarkis.

At the Greenwich street station Sarkis kicked his captors, screamed like a maniac and resisted the efforts of the detectives to take him to a cell so forcefully that five policemen had to move him there bodily. He will be taken to the District Attorney's office to-day and will be held to await the result of Stowe's injury.

CHOATE PRODS WILSON TO ACT

Urges President to Take Steps for
Third Hague Conference.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Prompt action by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan is necessary in the opinion of Joseph H. Choate if the third peace conference set for The Hague in 1919 is to be saved from going by default or being indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Choate made this declaration here tonight at the first meeting of the fourth annual conference of the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, of which he is the president.

Mr. Choate said that so far as he had been able to learn the committees, which it has been customary to appoint two years in advance of the meeting of the conference to prepare a programme, had not been selected for the third conference.

In excuse he said it was being decided that there should be an atmosphere of peace and that it was difficult to proceed with preparations for the Hague conference.

"If that is the case," he said, "for Heaven's sake let us get an atmosphere of peace and prepare for the conference."

Mr. Choate denounced the view of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty by which the extension of American ships from the payment of tolls in passing through the Panama Canal is justified.

"I had something to do with the making of that treaty," said Mr. Choate, recalling his service as Ambassador to Great Britain. "Mr. Hay and Lord Pauncefote were two of the noblest statesmen that ever breathed."

"I know that they never dreamed of any other interpretation of the clause of the treaty in question than that the phase all nations must have exactly that all nations should be treated alike, excepting none. Mr. Taft read into the treaty that view of it in his message to Congress. He thus raised a situation causing great distrust of the United States upon the part of foreign governments. They are coming to the belief that the United States is unwilling to stand by its treaty."

"I see only two ways out of the difficulty. One is to repeal the act exempting American vessels from payment of tolls. The other is to submit the matter to arbitration as soon as possible and to stand by the arbitration."

MARGARET WILSON AS GUIDE.

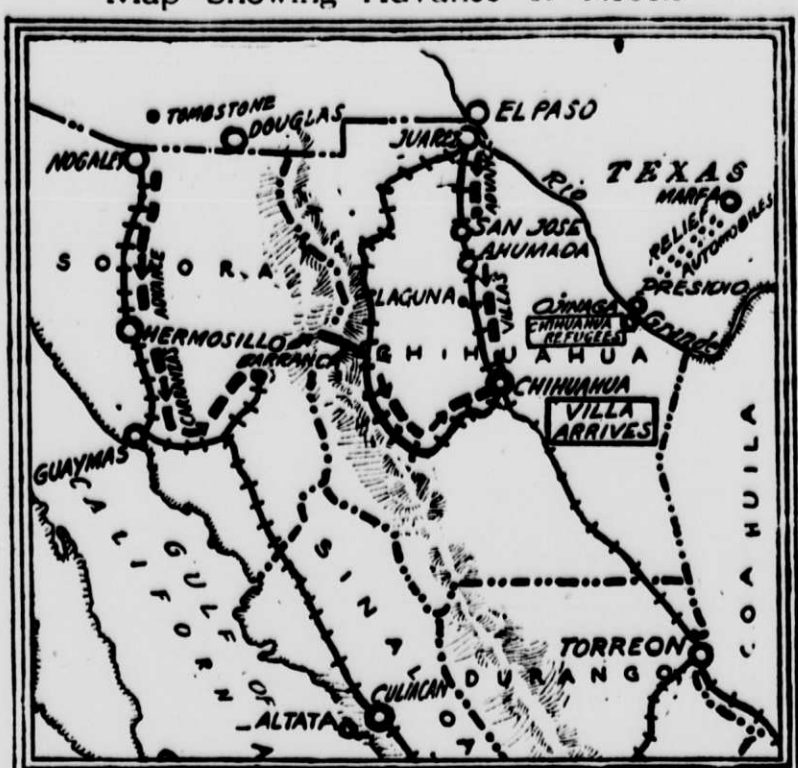
Shows City to Dr. Montessori, Whom
President Received.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Miss Margaret Wilson was a "seeing Washington guide" today for Dr. Maria Montessori, the Italian educator.

Miss Wilson took her guests all over the city in the White House automobile. Her father consented to receive Dr. Montessori this afternoon despite the fact that he cancelled all other engagements on account of his cold.

It was decided yesterday by the committee of the Montessori Educational Association which has charge of the tour of Dr. Montessori in America that she will have time to give but one lecture in New York, which will be at Carnegie Hall next Monday evening. After the lecture Dr. Montessori will meet those interested in her method at an informal reception.

Map Showing Advance of Rebels



Gen. Pancho Villa, who captured Juarez from the Federals, will arrive at Chihuahua, capital of the State of that name, to-day with an army of more than five thousand rebels. Chihuahua had been evacuated by the Federal garrison, so Villa will meet with no attempt to arrest his advance.

Villa will remain only a few days in the State capital and will continue his advance on Mexico City immediately after the arrival at Chihuahua of Gen. Carranza. The city is half way between Juarez and Mexico City, and Villa has repeatedly declared that he would eat his Christmas dinner in the capital.

Gen. Carranza is now on his way from his capital, Hermosillo, in the State of Sonora, to Chihuahua, where he will meet Villa and make arrangements to organize a State government. When these arrangements have been completed, the leader of the Constitutionalists will proceed to Culiacan, capital of the State of Sinaloa, which is also in the hands of the rebels. Here the leader will establish the Constitutional headquarters, which will be transferred gradually southward until the rebels have taken the capital of the republic.

Culiacan is only a few miles from Altamira, which was recently bombarded by Huerta's gunboats.

The refugees who left Chihuahua with the Federal garrison and are now fleeing toward the United States were within fifty miles of Culiacan yesterday. Forty automobiles have been sent from Marfa, Tex., to meet the fugitives at the border line. The refugees include members of thirty-five of the wealthiest families of Chihuahua. They are said to be in sore straits, lacking both food and water.

The oil companies and the railroads. The dispatches said that the line between San Luis Potosi and Tampico was in operation. It is over that line that the National Highway receives oil.

The main line from Mexico City to Laredo is also in operation, the Federal telegraph line working between those points. Contrary to reports that the railway would be unable to deliver oil in case Tampico and Tuxpan were captured, E. N. Brown, the president, said recently that the railways could get oil from El Paso, west of Tuxpan.

**VILLA AND HIS ARMY
IN CHIHUAHUA TO-DAY**

Continued from First Page.

that region. The smelters are not working because of a lack of coal.

A mint has been established at Parral, in the State of Chihuahua, for the coining of silver and copper coins. The rebels are coining pesos, half pesos, centavos of intrinsic value greater than those of the Government mint.

The half pesos are smaller than those issued by the Government. The rebels have melted all the trolley wires to make copper centavos.

Rebels on Way to Monterrey.

It is strongly rumored here that the rebels at Victoria are rebuilding the railroad line to Monterrey for the purpose of attacking the latter city, and great alarm is felt both here and in Monterrey. Officials of the National Railways, however, discredit the report. They point out that large bridges have been destroyed between Victoria and Linares, and the rebels lack material with which to reconstruct these bridges.

It is also said that they have no trains, as all the rolling stock available was removed from Victoria when the rebels attacked that city.

The rebels from Victoria continue advancing slowly along the railroad to Tampico. They have destroyed the railroad and telegraph line north of Chicoy, fifty miles north of Tampico. For some unexplained reason the rebels have not interfered with traffic between Tampico and San Luis Potosi.

REBELS TO FREE AMERICANS.

Release of Two Men Held Near
Matatlan Is Promised.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The release of two Americans, W. S. Windham and a companion named Dunn, who have been held for ransom by revolutionists operating near Matatlan, has been promised by the rebel authorities, according to dispatches to the State Department to-day.

Windham is superintendent of the ranch of Senator Burd of California. This action by the Constitutionalists is the result of urgent representations by the State Department as soon as it was learned that the two men were held as prisoners.

Advices to the Department to-day indicated that another attack on the northern city of Monterrey is threatened by the revolutionists. In consequence of this menace all the wealthy Mexican residents of that city, as well as most of the Americans and other foreigners, are reported to be hastening to escape. Three hundred arrived on one train yesterday at Laredo, Tex., from Monterrey.

The capture and ransoming of Victoria by revolutionists is confirmed. The Federal loss at Victoria is reported as 100.

Rebels are now engaged in tearing up the railroad track between Victoria and Gonzales, making communication with Tampico impossible. Durango is reported quiet; about twenty Americans remain in the city. At Torreón there are about forty Americans left and about twenty more in the immediate vicinity.

From Tampico it is reported that the strike of employees of the oil works there is still on. It is said that representatives of the oil companies and the employees have gone to Mexico City to attempt a settlement of the strike.

There was evidence to-day that the reports that the British oil companies on the east coast had refused to furnish the National Railways of Mexico with any more fuel oil for railroad locomotives, despite their contracts to supply oil, are without foundation. There seems to be reason to believe that the reports were put forth through sources friendly to a rival American oil company. Not the slightest confirmation has been received at the State Department from Mexico, and it is known there that an American oil company long a rival of the Coudray (British) company has been interesting itself in the matter.

NO WORD OF OIL EMBARGO.

National Railways of Mexico Still
Running, Local Office Hears.

Telegraphic advices received by the local office of the National Railways of Mexico from the main office in Mexico City yesterday made no mention of the reported abrogation of contracts between

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in a variety of new
and exclusive designs.

\$10 Upward

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by the leading French
and American sculptors.

"RADIO SCOOPS" WERE FAKED.

Witnesses in De Forest Trial Admit
Deceiving Newspaper.

The part played by Dr. Lee de Forest in the alleged mail scandal by which over \$1,000,000 of the worthless stock of the Radio Telephone Company was unloaded on the public was testified to in the United States District Court yesterday afternoon at the trial of Dr. Forest, James Dunlop Smith, Samuel E. Darby and Elmer Burlingame.

Grover Sexton, formerly city editor of the Milwaukee Journal, an afternoon paper in Milwaukee, Wis., told how in May, 1909, his paper printed news which Dr. Forest led him to believe was being sent by radio telephone from Chicago. This testimony was supplemented by the sworn statement of Harvey Stewart and Clayton Gant, two of Dr. Forest's operators, that they were sending in the "radio scoop" from an office around the corner from the Journal building in Milwaukee.

The first story purporting to come from Chicago concerning the "radio scoop" of the Count Boni de Castellane to visit this country. They also, it is alleged, sent in congratulations, supposed to come from the Chicago representative of the "Great Lakes Radio and Telephone Company."

BENEFIT FOR EAST SIDE POOR.

Dance and Supper at the Plaza for
Settlement House.

Many debutantes of society and their friends were present last night at the benefit for the East Side Settlement House in the ballroom of the Plaza. There was dancing, and afterward supper was served.

Some of the young people present were Misses Cordelia Hepburn, Ethel Gant, Mary Brooks, Miriam Harriman, Marjorie Wiggins, Gertrude Munroe Smith, Elizabeth Kendall, Vouletti Proctor, Elise Ladew, Hilda Holmes, Louise Fluke, Doris Mangum and Dorothy Howard.

The patronesses included Misses Charles Steele, Oliver Harriman, William Ross Proctor, Joseph W. Harriman, A. Barton Hepburn, Alfred Ely, George W. Clark, Albert H. Wiggins, Rufus L. Patterson, Philip B. Thompson, Everett P. Wheeler, William A. Read, Frederick W. Moss, Francis J. Park, Waldron Williams, Francis S. Smith and Lucien H. Tyng.

NEW JOB FOR DE LA BARRA.

Mexican Envoy to France Is Or-
dered to Tokio.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Francisco de la Barra, the Mexican Minister to France, left this afternoon for Tokio. He is going by the Trans-Siberian Railway to fulfill the mission which Gen. Felix Diaz refused to take the Mikado for the participation of Japan in the celebration of the centennial of the independence of Mexico.

Senor de la Barra undertook the journey only after the threat that a refusal would cost him his post in Paris as well as the Ambassadorship to Japan.

BROOKLYN SPEEDERS CAUGHT.

Sixty Fined or Imprisoned—Three
Months for Drunken Man.

The crusade against auto speeders centered in Brooklyn yesterday. There were sixty arrests in that borough and the total for Greater New York was only seventy-four, including arrests made late Wednesday night. The ruling fine for the Brooklyn speeders was \$25, while most of the Manhattan offenders paid \$50.

There was one sentence of three months in the penitentiary for an especially flagrant case which came up in Special Session. Six chauffeurs in Brooklyn were sentenced to day in jail each without the option of paying fines. There were eighteen \$25 fines in Brooklyn, but most of the speeders preferred a day in jail of the ten new cases in the West Side Court, five paid \$50 each and five went to jail. Two men went to jail in preference to paying \$25 fines.

Justices Parker, Collins and Herman strongly denounced Howard P. Waters, 22 years old, a chauffeur, of 500 West 177th street, when they sentenced him to three months in the penitentiary for recklessly driving an automobile while drunk. He was a chauffeur for Edward Harris of 414 West 120th.

In the West Side court the seventy-five cases adjudged from Monday will come up this morning.

Miss Fessie Gault, 60 East Greene place, Brooklyn, who was arrested Sunday charged with making twenty-three miles an hour at Eighty-fourth street and Broadway, was the only woman before Magistrate Murphy yesterday. She cited when the \$50 was imposed on her.

**FACE A SIGHT
WITH SKIN ERUPTION**

Broke Out on Hands, Then Body and
Face. Peeled All Over. Face Like
Raw Beefsteak. "We Owe Our
Baby's Life to Cuticura Soap and
Ointment."

Stark St., Waterloo, N. Y. "When my baby boy was two weeks old he broke out with little sores first on his hands and then they began to spread all over his little body. They looked a good deal like a water blister. We seemed to peel all over at last and his face broke out and he was a sight. His little face was like a piece of raw beefsteak. He was a solid scab wherever his clothing touched him and he had several scars on his face."

"I had him undergo a treatment and was given a box of salve and he began to suffer more. I called a doctor and he told me to get Cuticura Soap and Ointment, which I did. I washed him all over in the Cuticura Soap at night and used the Cuticura Ointment. It was the first night's rest I had in two weeks. He slept for six hours. I used one cake of Cuticura Soap and nearly a box of Cuticura Ointment and in six weeks his face, body and hands were as pure and white as a lily. It never even left a scar. We owe our baby's life to Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. Stanley Jolley, Apr. 21, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for poor complexioned, red, rough hands, and dry, thin and falling hair, and cost so little, that it is almost criminal not to use them. Sold by dealers throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with \$2.00 book on the skin and scalp. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

The Coward Shoe



**Men's English Walking Shoe
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The latest thing in tan footwear; smart model, new last—double sole, wide heel, with regular lace, or Blucher upper.

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COMPENSATION BILL TO LEGISLATURE MONDAY

Workmen Will Be Paid Without
Regard to Fault by Glynn's
Measure.

ALBANY, Dec. 4.—There has been prepared and printed at the instance of Gov. Glynn a draft of the workmen's compensation bill to be introduced in the Legislature on Monday.

The bill provides that there will be compensation for injuries or deaths of employees engaged only in hazardous work or occupations, such as on railroads, in factories where machinery is used, in electrical employment, in quarries, mines, tunnels, engineering works, etc.

It is provided that there shall be compensation without regard to fault or cause except where the injury is occasioned by willful intention or intoxication of the injured employee.

No compensation is allowed the first week; but expenses up to \$150 are allowed for a period of ninety days.

Weekly wages shall be taken as a basis upon which to compute compensation or death benefits.

Employees are debarred from contributing toward the premium fund, nor may they waive rights to compensation by any agreement. Compensation claims are preferred against the assets of any employer.

Employers may insure their employees in the State fund, in authorized casualty insurance companies or in a mutual company organized among employers. An employer contributing premiums to the State fund is relieved from liability for personal injuries or death of employees.

The State Industrial Compensation Commission is to consist of five members appointed by the governor to serve five years at \$6,000 a year each and expenses.

\$4,882,000 FOR MAIL CAR RENT.

Fine for Government Operation Is
Advanced in Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—A plan to have the government operate railway mail cars instead of paying rentals to railroads was advanced to-day by members of the House Post Office Committee. A decision will not be reached for several weeks.

The committee has information that \$4,882,000 was paid in rentals last year for 1,355 cars, or about \$3,600 a car. The old style cars cost \$6,000 and the new steel cars \$12,000.

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WITH SKIN ERUPTION**

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